

of social life, and by the principles of national and constitutional law in all their political relations! That Christ never gave such information we fearlessly aver: No—expediency may induce such views, but not the commandments of heaven. And when the Sovereigns of Europe united in Holy Alliance they declared “that the precept of justice, Christian charity, and peace, which far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the counsels of princes, and guide all their steps, as being the ONLY means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections.” And yet it seems to be received as a Gospel that with regard to nations, evil must be resisted by evil, and force must be opposed with force. To suffer wrong nationally, and to forgive the national aggressors, is looked upon as worse than paganism. It is not enough that the wrong be set forth in the spirit of love, and an appeal be made to the consciences of our national foes, but we must resort to physical force—we must make our appeal to steel and gunpowder. We must lay cities waste—destroy commerce and trade—retard the progress of the arts and sciences—make widows and orphans—drench the earth with human blood—and send the precious souls of men to the regions of perdition! Not only so, but the principles of retaliation are so popular that christians who will not pray together, will nevertheless fight together—they will not sit together, at the table of their common Lord, but they will combine in the work of military slaughter.

As public journalists we have thought it our duty to record our sentiments at the present crisis. We are sorry in some respects that we stand alone as the conductors of a weekly paper, in such views. We could wish that all our brother editors thought as highly of the law of benevolence, and as execrably of the law of retaliation, as we do. The same feelings of regret we entertain also in reference to the views of our lawgivers being diametrically opposed to our own. That they have done what they conceived to be their duty, we have no doubt. Still we lament the course they have taken,—it has cost us more sighs than they have given cheers. In closing our observations we cannot offer a more appropriate address to heaven for preservation from the calamity of war, than in the beautiful language of Dr. Hunter:—“And must it be? Father of mercies! must it needs be that war should continue to waste the nations? Shall the earth be for ever a field of blood? Must the peace of private families, and the repose of kingdoms be eternally disturbed by lust and pride, avarice and ambition, envy and revenge? Blessed God! send forth the spirit of thy Son into the hearts of men. Prince of Peace! command this troubled ocean into a calm. Spirit of love! put a full end to bitterness and wrath. Glorious gospel of salvation! as thou bringest good tidings from God to men, restore good-will to men among themselves.”

We come now to detail the facts which have elicited the above protest. On the 24th of January, a resolution authorizing the sheriff and land agent, and a force of 150 men, to proceed to Aroostook to drive off the lumberers from the disputed territory, passed the legislature of Maine. That party failed in accomplishing the end intended—they captured, however, two or three individuals, while a portion of the British party seized their land agent, and one or two other persons. The American prisoners have, we understand, been liberated by Sir John Harvey—and the British have been set free by the Governor of Maine. Upon its being known that the Maine party had not succeeded in their object, an order was issued by Gov. Fairfield, directing Gen. Hodsdon to proceed with 1000 men to the assistance of the Sheriff's party—and an additional force of 10,000 were to be immediately armed, and if necessary, sent to the disputed territory—and \$800,000 were voted by the legislature to defray the expenses. These proceedings arose from Sir John Harvey having stated in his Proclamation that he had sent a ‘sufficient military force’ to repel the invaders of the province of New Brunswick. A letter was sent from His Excellency the Major General, commanding in New Brunswick, to the Governor of Maine, complaining of the proceedings of the legislature, and stating that he is obliged by his instructions not to allow any interference with the disputed territory by the Americans—and that accordingly if the force from Maine was not immediately recalled, he would be compelled to send a strong force of her Majesty's troops to support the British authority and to resist the aggression. To all this Gov. Fairfield, in his message to the Senate and House of Representatives, says, “I see no reason to doubt the entire correctness of the course we have thus far pursued, and with the blessing of God, (!) I trust we shall persevere.” The legislature of New Brunswick has offered the aid of the people of the province, who seem determined to resist the people of Maine. All classes of persons in Maine urge their Governor to proceed in his present course, and the same unanimity prevails in New Brunswick on the subject of resistance.

No sooner was the above information received in town than the House unanimously suspended all business, and adjourned, to allow time for a Committee to report the most effectual mode of co-operating with New Brunswick. At five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the Committee reported a number of resolutions—authorizing the Lieut. Governor to draft eight thousand men of the Militia force of the Province, between the ages of 18 and 45, for

active service—every regiment or battalion to select 200 volunteers for every 600 men, rank and file—if there is not a sufficient number of volunteers, persons are to be compelled to fight, agreeably to law (!)—officers are to be appointed, etc. and such force is to be marched from one part of the province to another, or beyond the frontier of this province, when necessary—all the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, called into actual service, are to receive additional pay from the treasury of Nova Scotia, over and above the allowance provided by her Majesty—the widows and orphans (may God pity them!) of the officers, rank and file, etc. who may fall in actual service, to be suitably provided for—an immediate enrolment is to be made of the Militia force of the Province—and His Excellency is authorised to expend a sum of £100,000, if necessary, in the payment of the Militia, etc. Finally, it was proposed that three hearty cheers might be given to be joined by the Gallery, and accordingly three hearty cheers went up, we are sorry to say it, to the God of peace and love, in favour of the resolutions! If the work of human slaughter must be carried on, if war in the present instance be really necessary, yet let it be entered upon with feelings of the most poignant regret. On Wednesday a number of resolutions passed the Legislative Council to the effect that the Council regards with the deepest indignation the conduct of the legislature of Maine—contemns as unworthy and frivolous the pretence by which that State attempts to vindicate its extraordinary and most unjustifiable proceedings—states that these measures if persisted in, may bring a destructive (to the souls as well as the bodies!) and unnatural (!) war, and its attendant horrors upon the people of the two nations—but declares that “in humble (!) reliance upon Divine Providence (!) and looking for protection and assistance to the Parent State, this Colony will use its utmost endeavors to vindicate the sovereignty and defend the rights of Great Britain, whenever they may be assailed.” That Maine has acted wickedly in this matter, none can believe more firmly than we do—that we should copy her example, and resort to the same weapons, is a cause of deep sorrow to us.

The Great Western has arrived at New York in 19 days from Bristol. She brings London papers to the evening of the 26th of January. The government of India has declared War against the Burmese, and active measures have been taken to prosecute hostilities.—The Reindeer packet has arrived at Falmouth 16 days from hence.—The Canadian rebels, it was expected, would be sent to Botany Bay.—It was feared that a rupture would take place between Holland and Belgium.—The murderers of Lord Norbury had not been discovered.—£2,800 have been offered; and also an annuity of £100 a year for life, for the discovery of the assassins.

Through the intervention and mediation of Admiral Douglas, commanding the British fleet on the Mexican Coast, hostilities have been terminated between France and Mexico. ‘Blessed are the peacemakers.’

A most fearful earthquake has visited some of the West India islands. At Martinique, havoc and ruin have spread over the whole colony. It is said that 1600 lives were lost, of whom one thousand, it is estimated, perished in the short duration of one minute. We have also reports that the centre of the island of Gaudaloupe has sunk far below the tide level.

From Canada we have accounts of the killing of some more rebels. One of them, Hildenlang, a poor infatuated mortal, seemed to glory in his former attempts to murder, and shouted on the gallows—*Vive la liberté!*

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening on Galvanism, accompanied with experiments. Dr. CREED is to lecture next week ON ENTOMOLOGY.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, Mr. John Grant, of Bamfshire, Scotland, to Miss Eunice Ann, only daughter of the late Capt. Wing, of this town.

At Miramichi, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Eager, Mr. John Arthur, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. James Sutton, of Halifax.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, February 22d.—Schr Leopard, Ragged Isles, dry fish; Transport Barque Elizabeth, Lieut. Crawford, Barbadoes, 27 days—with part of the 69th Regiment.

Tuesday 26th.—Schr Hero, Richan, Yarmouth, 5 days; Adelle, O'Brien, New York, 6 days—tar, tobacco, bread, etc. to J. H. Braine, S. Binney, and others; brig Golden Rule, Spencer, Bermuda, via Shelburne, 16 days—to J. & M. Tobin.

Wednesday 27th.—Schr Speedy Packet, La'Breton, Demerara, 20 days—sugar, beef, etc. to T. C. Kinnear, D. & E. Starr & Co, and others; Rival Packet, McClearn, Liverpool, N. S., 1 day—dry fish and oil; Speculator, Young, Lunenburg, 1 day; Stranger, Crawford, Lunenburg, 1 day.

Thursday 28th.—Barque Clio, Daley, Liverpool G. B., 40 days, salt, dry goods, etc. to J. Fairbanks and others.

Friday, 1st.—Transport Barque, Numa, Lt. Howe, (Agent,) Barbadoes, 42 days, with the remainder of the 69th Regiment.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALE OF TEAS.

A PUBLIC SALE OF TEAS will take place at the Warehouse of the Agents to the Hon. East India Company, on FRIDAY the 5th day of MARCH, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues will be prepared, and the Teas may be examined three days previous to the Sale.

S. CUNARD & CO.

Agents to the Hon. East India Company.

February 15.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE AT AUCTION, by order of the Governor and Council, the lot of LAND, belonging to the Estate of the late John Linnard, Esqr., situate in the Town of Windsor, measuring on King's Street, 60 feet, from thence to the rear 125 feet, with the Dwelling HOUSE, BARN, &c. &c., thereon. Will be Sold on MONDAY 1st April next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the said Premises.

This PROPERTY will be sold subject to a Mortgage of £100; ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder on the delivery of the Deed.

THOMAS LINNARD,

Sole Administrator.

Windsor, Feb. 8.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

WANTED immediately, two apprentices for the Coach and Wheelwright business. They must be of good family connections. One from the Country would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber at his Coach and Wheelwright establishment, Gottingen Street.

March 1, 1839.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

AND for Sale at the Book Stores of Mr. Belcher, and Messrs. McKimlay, The HARMONICON, a collection of Church Music. Price 6s.

February 22.

ASK YOURSELF, IF YOU WANT CHINA, OR EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscriber has removed his China and Earthenware establishment to the new store at the north corner of the Ordnance, head of Marchington's Wharf, where in addition to his present stock, he has received per barque Tory's Wife, from Liverpool, a general Assortment of Earthenware, etc. consisting of, CHINA TEA SETS, Dinner Services—of neatest shapes and patterns, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets, and a general assortment of Common ware, which will be sold wholesale and retail at low prices.

—A L S O—

40 Crates of assorted Common Ware, put up for Country Merchants.

BERNARD O'NEIL.

February 1.

EDWARD LAWSON,

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL BROKER, Commercial

Wharf. Has for sale, 50 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR, 200 barrels TAR, 30 Tierces Carolina RICE, 50 bags Patna RICE, 200 firkins BUTTER, 10 puns Rum, 10 hhds Gin, 10 hhds BRANDY, 10 hhds and 30 qr. casks Sherry WINE.

January 18, 1839.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

JOSEPH STARR, ESQ. PRESIDENT.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, the following Gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year—viz.

James A. Moran, Joseph Fairbanks, J. Strachan, Wm. Stairs, David Allison, John U. Ross, Daniel Starr, Hugh Lyle, John T. Wainwright, James H. Reynolds, S. B. Smith, and Wm. Roche, Esqrs.

The Committee of Directors meet every day at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the office of the Broker, directly opposite the Custom House.

Jan. 18.

GEO. C. WHIDDEN, Broker.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 22nd January, 1839.

THE Stockholders are hereby called upon for the balance remaining unpaid on the Shares held by them in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Nova-Scotia, in two several instalments, viz—

Twenty-five per cent, or Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings on each Share, to be paid on or before the Fifteenth March next; and Twelve and one half per cent, or Six Pounds Five Shillings on each share, to be paid on or before the 1st May next.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. FORMAN, Cashier.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY AND LITERARY ROOMS.

THE advantage, likely to accrue from an establishment, for the free and cheap circulation of Literature of every description, has induced the formation of the Halifax Public Library and Literary Rooms, which, having been in successful operation for the last six months, gives the greatest encouragement for its future prosperity and stability.

The difficulties to be overcome at the commencement were great, but being now in operation, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, to support an Institution designed for the circulation of Literature and Science; which, by the accumulation of standard and approved works, gives the Mechanic, Manufacturer, and the Man of Science, an opportunity for research and improvements that cannot be obtained within the circumscribed limit of a Private Library. The following British Periodicals are received regularly, per Falmouth packet, and are circulated the same as other works:

Bentley's Miscellany, Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby, The Monthly Chronicle, The Quarterly Review, the Foreign do. do. The Edinburgh do. The Literary Gazette, Colburn's New Monthly Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, The Metropolitan do. Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, Blackwood's do. do. United Service Journal, The Lady's Book, English, Colonial and American Newspapers, are also received at the Rooms.

Open (in Cogswell's stone building, near Foster's Corner, Hollis Street) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JAMES P. TROPOLET.

January 25.